

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

Vol. 50

inelegant in style, meagre in facts, and

inelegant in style, meagre in facts, and excessive in admiration of its subject." The author violates in almost every sentence, some propriety or other of the English language; uses generally a flat, slovenly idiom; and indeed seems to be ignorant of the first rules of syntax. If he will continue to write for the public, let him study as soon as possible an old or a new Boston edition of "progressive Exercises in English Grammar"—giving particular attention to the rule—"When two or more nominatives, in the singular number, are joined together by the conjunction *and*, the verbs, nouns and pronouns, agreeing with them, must be in the plural number."

This *Life of Aaron Burr*, so called, might, in sooth, be styled poly-biography: for a biographical sketch is interpolated of every man of note who could be mentioned. If we had room first

we would cite some ludicrous examples of the Pangloss method here pursued. But at present, we must confine ourselves to the main theme—which is not only

to the main theme—which is, not only

to exculpate Burr, but to glorify him—to represent him as one of the principal worthies of our Revolution, as a transcendent statesman and immaculate patriot. Mr. Knapp has discovered (see

his Introduction) that Mark Antony was calumniated, and "with all his profligacy had a noble nature;"—and so Colonel Burr has been the victim of jealousy and

bited to us as justly and authoritatively
as those of any ancient; and the former
qualities, proceedings, designs and labo-

its of Burr are equally authenticated. Cicero, though he employed rhetorical exaggeration, will be credited in the main respecting the profligate life of the Republic, who finally caused the orator to be assassinated, and proved his own "noble nature," by nailing the head and hands of the illustrious champion of freedom on the *rostra*, where, as Plutarch

tacle, the face of Cicero, as a picture of

Anthony's soul." Thus, Mr. Jefferson's exposition of Burr's acts and plans will continue to be admitted history, whatever motives may be ascribed to the accuser and whatever bold denials or artful glosses attempted. The evidence extant is exuberant and irresistible; we refer to his trial and the messages and correspondence of Mr. Jefferson, and we add that we have heard ample and complete confirmation from the mouths of enemies

the lights in which Mr. Knapp has endeavored to place Burr's rivalry and du-

tion and conduct during his exile abroad (not *voluntary* in a moral sense,) are utterly false. This may be shown on another occasion. Our present purpose is to indicate merely the spurious char-

acter of this production—a patchery which we should have abstained from noticing at all, if we had not seen lofty eulogiums upon it the very reverse of fact, and an intimation that it would be follow-

Davy Crockett's Last.—COL. CROCKETT was present at a splendid route lately given at Washington, and was indu-

dance, in a quadrille. Tho' figure was

turning to his partner—a laughing, fun-loving girl, he apologized for his error, and remarked, with characteristic drollery of expression, that he “wasn’t much educated in dancing, although he could

pendicular, but," continued he, "when

Quick Match—Says I, "Sukey?" and

"But," says I, "I mean something Sukey." "The dence John, you dont! what

do you mean?" "I mean to ask you if you will have me! 'There, dang it, it's all out at last."—"Have you?—yes, John, and be glad too," says Sukey, and so we started off and had the knot tied about the quickest: and if I didn't feel kinder

funny then I hope I may be shot."—*Yan-
kee.*

Not at Home.—"Is Mr. Bluster within?" "No, he is out of town," remarked the servant. "When can I see him?" "I don't know: have you any special business with Mr. Bluster?" "Yes, there is a small bill which I wish to settle." "Well," said the servant, "I don't know whether he will return this week or not." "But I wish to pay the bill, as I am to leave town immediately." "Oh! you wish to pay him some money? he is upstairs I'm thinking—I will call him up."

take a chair, sir: your hat if you please
Mr. Bluster will be with you in a mo

ment!—*The Amaranth.*

GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

Andrew Jackson.
"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the *Thames Dinner*.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Lynchburgh Virginian apes the Richmond Whig, in shouting against the increased expenditures of the General Post Office. It states by way of burlesque on the "retrenchment and economy" of the day, that "in the whole four years of Mr. Adams' Administration, extra Clerk hire in the Post Office Department cost \$16,000—in one, of General Jackson's Administration, it exceeded \$38,000!" Admit that it was so—are we, therefore, to presume the waste and extravagance which these Whig gentlemen are assuming? They ought to be aware, that there has been an immense increase in the operations of the Post Office, since the present Administration came into power. Major Barry, in his last letter to the House of Representatives, states that "More than three-fourths of the improvements made in the transportation of the mail since the undersigned came into the department, have been done much below the *pro rata* expense; and the average expense of transportation is less than at any former period. The annual transportation of the mail has been nearly doubled; and the transportation in steamboats and stages is nearly three times as great as it was in 1829. The number of post offices has been increased from 8,000 to 10,603. The revenues arising from postage have increased more than fifty per cent."

We were not aware, that any such complaint had been made as the above, about the increased clerk hire. But, meeting a few days past with an intelligent agent of the Post Office Department in this city, we asked him about the number of clerks employed in the Office. He mentioned how many there were—and added most emphatically, "and yet I assure you, sir, that we have not now enough to transact the business of the office as it ought to be." It is amusing to hear these Whigs complain of the expense of the Post Office—when their own Whig Senators contributed to pass a bill through their body at the last session, multiplying the offices in the Department—creating higher officers, as Auditor, Treasurer, &c.

Postmaster General's Letter.—We beg leave to invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Major Barry, presented to Congress at the close of the session, a part of which will be found in this day's paper, and the remainder we hope to be able to publish on Friday. This letter would have been published sooner but for the altered tone of the opposition press about the time of its appearance, which induced us to hope that its publication might be dispensed with. This altered tone, we were well satisfied, arose from no friendly feelings towards the Postmaster General, nor from any desire to render justice to a much injured and abused officer. The explanation of this softened language towards the head of the Post Office Department very soon leaked out in an extract of a letter from one of their correspondents at Washington, and consisted of a report that Major Barry was in favor of Judge White for the Presidency, and opposed to a National Convention. The idea of using their old enemy, the Postmaster General, to divide the democratic party, spread among the federal editors with astonishing rapidity—and it was really amusing to see what a wonderful effect this intelligence, vague and uncertain as it was, had upon the leaders of the opposition. For a short time all their ingenuity was employed to screen Major Barry from the censure and abuse they had previously been heaping upon him and his department. "He was less to blame than they had supposed—it was the rascally clerks and subordinates who had done the mischief—the major himself was a pretty good sort of an officer after all." They were quite willing to pardon all his sins if he would but assist them to divide the democratic party, and thus contribute to the advancement of their own selfish views. But they were not quite so successful with this sterner republicanism as they had been with some of the "weaker brethren" of our party. Mr. Barry did not accept the bait thrown out. And the hope of dividing the democratic party by flattering the friends of Judge White having failed, the federal editors, unwilling to lose so frightful a theme of denunciation as the Post Office Department without an equivalent, have again returned to their old trade of abusing its head. We have therefore concluded to publish the letter. It is a plain statement, and gives satisfactory explanations of many of the practices of the department, which, through ignorance or design, have heretofore been adverted to as unlawful, impolitic, and highly censurable. As the department has been, and still continues to be grossly misrepresented and abused, it will be no more than an act of justice to Mr. Barry that every per-

son should read and candidly ponder the facts he has here stated.—*Newark Eagle*.

JUDGE WHITE.

The federal press are using great endeavors to create a belief that this gentleman will be a formidable candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the nomination to be agreed upon by the National Convention in May next.

His designation as a suitable candidate for that distinguished office by the Legislative Convention of Alabama, and the favor which that designation has received from a large portion of the Democratic party in the State of Tennessee are treated by the federalists not as mere recommendations of Judge White to the favorable notice of the National Convention, but as *bona fide* determination to support him at the next election whether he receive the nomination of that Convention or not.

We regard this course of the federalists merely as an effort designed to create a distrust and promote dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, for the purpose of dividing their votes, preventing a choice of President by the People, and throwing the election once more into the House of Representatives.

The three most prominent candidates before the National Convention will be Mr. Van Buren, Judge White, and Col. R. M. Johnson, and one or the other of these gentlemen will, without doubt, receive the nomination; and whichever it be he will most assuredly unite the support of all the friends of the others, and of every Democratic voter in the country at the election of 1836.

The Democracy of the United States are too well acquainted with the arts and intrigues—the falsehoods and misrepresentations of their political adversaries, to be led by their wiles to the abandonment of principle for personal considerations, and by dividing their votes among a variety of candidates prepare a way for the re-acting of the disgraceful scenes of 1825.—They have decided upon a National Convention as the most just and proper way to concentrate the wishes of the People of the different sections of our widely extended Country, and before that Convention all sectional and other conflicting claims will be fully and fairly canvassed, and the decision will be one that will receive the united approbation of the whole Democracy of the Nation—all the effort of federalists of the North and nullifiers of the South to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the National Convention the friends of Judge White will have every opportunity to advocate his selection as the Candidate to be presented for the suffrages of the People, and so will the friends of Col. Johnson, and will those of Mr. Van Buren, to advocate the selection of their respective favorites; but when the majority of the voices of the Convention have pronounced in favor of either of those men, or of any other distinguished citizen of this Republic, all particular predilections will at once cease, and the nominated candidate will be presented to the People as the UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship *Charlemagne*, Capt Richardson, we have papers to March 17th, and Paris to the evening of the 16th. Nothing new on the subject of the Indemnity Bill. The subject was still in the hands of a Committee. The revolution in the Ministry was considered favorable to the American claims, rather than otherwise. There is but one opinion expressed by the passengers or letters by the *Charlemagne*. It is, that the bill will pass. A letter from Paris says that the Duke de Broglie refused to accept the position in the Ministry which he holds, until it had been ascertained beyond all doubts that the American Indemnity bill would pass; and the Chamber were especially enquired after and counted, and the result was, that a majority of from one hundred and twenty to thirty were found in the affirmative. Another letter says, "we know from good authority that the Committee will report unanimously in favor of the bill, probably next week; and unless something new should turn up, it will pass without difficulty."

The dates from London are to the evening of the 14th—the same as before received.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Paris, March 13, 1835.
The Cabinet is at length constituted. By a Royal ordinance dated yesterday and countersigned by M. Ponsi, Keeper of the Seals, the Duke de Broglie is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the room of the Count de Rigny, and President of the Council of Ministers in the room of Marshal the Duke de Trevis.

Two other ordinances countersigned by the Duke de Broglie, appoint Vice Admiral the Count de Rigny to be Minister with a seat in the Council of Ministers, and charge him *par interim* with the functions of Minister of War.

Marshal Maison, it appears, is to be the definitive Minister of War, as a Courier was sent off yesterday to St. Petersburg with despatches for him.
Messrs. Humann, Thiers, Guizot, Duperré, Persil and Duhalat, keep their places.
Paris, March 14.—The Journal du Commerce affirms that of all the names which have been bandied about for the last three weeks as candidates for the Ministry, that of the Duke de Broglie is, without contradiction, the most hostile to the Revolution of July, and the most devoted to the system of quasi-legitimacy. A fortnight ago, the accession of the Duke

de Broglie was deemed impossible, because it must infallibly have occasioned the rejection of the bill for the 25,000,000 francs claimed by America; but now it is perhaps the most certain means for ensuring its being passed; for after the late procrastinated crisis the Chamber will be unwilling to overthrow a Ministry which has cost so much pains in forming—a fear that probably will have more weight than that of a war with America. Thus by this artificial crisis the Ministry will trick the Chamber out of the 25,000,000fr. and the Budget—that is, of all that it has to ask of the Chamber.

The Frankfurt Gazette says:—"We learn from Sebastopol that the Russian fleet is preparing for sea. The coincidence of this fact with the arming of the Turkish fleet naturally gives rise to suspicion. It is said that a squadron of five frigates are about to sail immediately for Tripoli, where on account of the critical state of affairs, the intervention of Russia is imperiously required."

From the Globe.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The intelligence contained in the subjoined notes, from gentlemen whose statements are entitled to the greatest confidence, will be read with much satisfaction:

"HAYNE, March 13th, 1835.
"Dear Sir: I have just scrawled a few lines to go this morning; there are two packets in port. I have just returned from Paris where I spent ten days with a sick friend. I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with many Deputies on our affairs, who were all of opinion that the law would pass, no matter who comes into the cabinet, mission, who told me that their report was ready, that they had found twenty-seven millions that would not be contested in any tribunal in the world; that there was, besides what they had called a floating demand to a large amount, that the Commission would report unanimously in favor of the twenty-five millions."

"Paris, 12th March, 1835.
"Dear Sir: We are informed today that the difficulties respecting the Ministry are at length surmounted, and that the following arrangement is made which will appear in the *Moniteur* tomorrow."

"The Ministers remain as they were, with the exception of Mr. de Rigny being transferred to the War Department, and Mr. de Broglie appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. This arrangement is very favorable to the American question, and the report of the committee will be made in a few days, and we have no doubt that the law will be voted by a large majority."

It will be remembered that this commission, which reports "unanimously in favor of the 25 millions," was appointed in consequence of the views taken of this subject in the President's message. Mr. Clay's report, which reached Paris after the appointment of the commission, and which so insidiously attempts to make the unjust impression, that Mr. Rives had boasted the treaty stipulated for more than our claims are entitled to, we are glad to see has failed of its object. The French Deputies, as was shown in Mr. Jay's letter, interpret Mr. Rives's correspondence with much more candor than his envious rival of the American Senate. The quotations from Mr. Rives's letters, which Mr. Clay forced into his service, are not understood by the French commission to authorize the unfounded inference of his (Mr. Clay's) report, that a concession was made by the American Minister that 25,000,000 was too much—and so this pretext, held forth by Mr. Clay to the French Government to give countenance to a second refusal of the indemnity, which he promised should not be followed by attempt at redress on our part, has been treated by France as it deserved—with contempt.

FIRE.—Just before day on Friday morning last, the Bugging Factory and Rope walk of Messrs. Rankins & Co. was discovered to be on fire. The main building contained a large quantity of hemp in the upper story, of which but little was saved. A part of the walk was preserved by the prompt and energetic action of a few of our citizens. It is believed that much of the hemp might have been saved had the engine been used when first brought upon the ground, and the direction of an organized company.

The burning of this factory as well as that of Mr. M. V. Thompson's, was the act of incendiaries who are now confined in Jail. It is time that an example should be made of these worse than assassins, if not, no man's property or life can be considered safe.

On the same day, the house of Mr. Maddox, a few miles from this place was burned down.—*Georgetown Sentinel*.

From the Mayville Monitor.

Mr. Kirby, made an ascension in a Balloon from Louisville on the 16th inst. His *Æronautic* excursion was not very successful, having only went about twenty miles, and was caught in trees, and had his balloon destroyed. He is making preparations for another ascension.

The success of Mr. Clayton, the Western *Æronaut*, who ascended from Cincinnati on the 8th inst., was very different. It was Mr. Clayton's first voyage, yet he has eclipsed all contemporaries, and secured for himself a never-dying fame, in his hazardous pursuit. His greatest altitude was about two and a half miles, and he distinctly saw Augusta and Mayville during his passage. We would like to give his interesting account of his voyage in full, but the late hour at which we received it, being indebted for the copy we have, to the politeness of Mr. Collins, prevents our doing so. We subjoin but one extract.

"The spot on which I landed, is in the top of the mountain, 3000 feet (as indicated by the Barometer,) above the level of the sea, and is called Stevenson's Knob, or Stipson's Knob, near Keeney's Knob, Monroe, Virginia, about 4 miles from Green River, 18 miles from Union, 20 miles from Louisburg, within

sight of the Allegheny mountains, and at a distance from Cincinnati, according to the route I travelled in the Balloon, of 350 miles, but according to the usual method of travelling, more than 400 miles, which distance I travelled in nine and half hours.

MACON RACES.

There has been fine sport this week, over the Central Course at Macon.

First day—one mile heats—pursue \$300. The following horses were entered.

Mr. Fort's b. g. *Emerald*, 4 years old, by Timoleon—dam by old Sir Archer. Mr. Harrison's b. g. David Crockett by Falstaff—dam, Gallatin—4 years old.

The result of the race was as follows:
Emerald 1
Crockett 2

2d Day—two mile heats. The following Horses were entered:

Mr. Vance's g. h. George McDuffie by Jackson, dam by Pacolet and Medley; 3 years old.

Mr. Surl's b. m. Elborak, by Sumpter, dam Mary Bedford; 5 years old.

Mr. Harrison's b. m. Queen Adelaide, by Arab, dam Virginia; 5 years old.

Doct. Slappeg's s. f. Sarah Hayne, by Virginia dam, Bedford; 3 years old.

Mr. Fort's s. h. Tartar by Arab, dam Conqueror; 3 years old.

The following was the result of the race:
Mr. Vance's horse Geo. McDuffie, 3 1 1
Mr. Surl's Alborak, 4 2 4
Mr. Harrison's m. Queen Adelaide, 4 2 dr
Doct. Slappeg's Sarah Hayne, dist.
Mr. Fort's h. Tartar, 1 3 3

Third day—three mile heats—pursue \$500.—The following horses were entered for this day's purse. Mr. —

Patsey Wallace, Mr. Fort's Chesterfield, and Mr. Harrison's Jane Bertrand.

Chesterfield won the first, and Patsey Wallace the second and third heats.

Fourth day—four mile heats—pursue \$700.

The following horses were entered: Miss Medley owned by Messrs. Kennan & Howard, Lady Nashville owned by Col. John Crowell, Rattle Snake owned by Wm. G. Haun.

This was one of the finest races ever run in America.

Rattle Snake was the favorite, and taken largely against the field. They made a fine start, Miss Medley taking the lead and keeping it under a hard push from Rattle Snake for three miles and a quarter, when she drew up, and Lady Nashville made a hand set, but could not pass her. This heat was run in 7m. 45.

Medley again took the track for the second heat, and kept it throughout, beating Lady Nashville eighteen inches, and nearly distancing Rattle Snake. This heat was run in 7m. 44.

The Macon Club deserve great credit for the fine condition of their course, and the great regularity with which every thing is conducted, and we have never witnessed more gentlemanly deportment among those interested in the sports of the turf, than was manifested upon this occasion.—*Standard of Union*.



By the President of the United States of America.
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Convention between the Government of the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name and behalf of Her Catholic Majesty Donna Isabel the Second, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at Madrid, on the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, which Convention is word for word as follows:

Original.
CONVENTION.
For the settlement of Claims between the United States of America and Her Catholic Majesty.

The Government of the United States of America, and Her Majesty the Queen Regent, Governments of Spain during the minority of her august daughter, Her Catholic Majesty Donna Isabel II, from a desire of adjusting by a definitive arrangement the claims preferred by each party against the other, and the removal of all grounds of disagreement, as also of strengthening the ties of friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between the two nations, have appointed for this purpose, as their respective plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States, Cornelius P. Van Ness, a citizen of the said States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near Her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel II; and Her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name and behalf of Her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel II, His Excellency Don Jose de Heredia, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Ysabel the Catholic, one of Her Majesty's Supreme Council of Finance, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and President of the Royal Junta of Appeals of Credits against France; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles—

ARTICLE I.
Her Majesty the Queen Regent and Government, in the name and behalf of Her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel II, engages to pay to the United States, as the balance on account of the claims aforesaid, the sum of twelve millions of *rials vellon*, in one or several inscriptions, as preferred by the Government of the United States, of perpetual rents, on the great book of the consolidated debt of Spain, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum. Said inscription or inscriptions shall be issued in conformity with the model or form annexed to this Convention, and shall be delivered in Madrid to such person or persons as may be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive them, within four months after the exchange of the ratifications. And said inscriptions, or the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed by the Government of the United States among the claimants entitled thereto, in such manner as it may deem just and equitable.

ARTICLE II.
The interest of the aforesaid inscription or inscriptions shall be paid in Paris every six months, and the first half-yearly payment is to be made six

months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention.

ARTICLE III.
The high contracting parties, in virtue of the stipulation contained in article first, reciprocally renounce, release, and cancel all claims which either may have upon the other, of whatever class, denomination, or origin they may be; from the twenty second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the time of signing this Convention.

ARTICLE IV.
On the request of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty at Washington, the Government of the United States will deliver to him, in six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, a note or list of the claims of American citizens against the government of Spain, specifying their amounts respectively, and three years afterwards, or sooner if possible, authentic copies of all the documents upon which they may have been founded.

ARTICLE V.
This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in Madrid, in six months from this time, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in triplicate at Madrid, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

[Seal] C. P. VAN NESS,
[Seal] JOSE DE HEREDIA.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and of the United States of America, have signed this model and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done at Madrid this day of
[Seal] JOSE DE HEREDIA.
[Seal] C. P. VAN NESS.

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Madrid, on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, by Cornelius P. Van Ness on the part of the United States, and His Excellency Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa, on the part of Her Catholic Majesty—Now THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed, and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty ninth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President,
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,
who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April 22, 1835.—16-4f

NOTICE.
INASMUCH as the Law of this City binds all and every one who uses SCALES, STEEL-YARDS or MEASURES, in the City, to have them adjusted once a year, and having been appointed for that purpose, I therefore give notice to every one who is concerned, to bring them forward, and not lay themselves liable to a fine by the neglect of that duty.

MINAS HEARNE,
Main cross street, near 1st Presbyterian Church.
Lexington, April 18, 1835.—16-4w

JOHN RANDOLPH,
BY OLD POTOMAC.

NOW send to no horse in the Western Country, and one of the best sons of that unequalled horse old Potomac; his dam was by Blackburn's Whip.

JOHN RANDOLPH is a beautiful mahogany bay, near 16 hands high; he will stand the present season at my Farm, 5 miles south of Lexington, between the Tates' creek and Hickman roads, and will be let to mares at \$5 to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance to be paid by the 25th December next. If the ownership of the mare is changed the insurance money is forfeited. The season has commenced and will end 10th July. Farmers who wish to acquire with the Southern market, must know from this horse's superior color and form, that he is better calculated to breed from for that market than any other horse.

It is well known that Randolph has, from mares who never paced any, produced some of the best pacing stock in our section of country, and no doubt if gentlemen would breed their pacing mares to him, he would breed as much pacing stock as any horse.

ALEX. H. ATCHISON.

April 1st, 1835.—16-3w

NOTICE.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, on Saturday, May the 16th, 1835, to GRADE, MACADAMISE, CURB and PAVE the following streets and alleys in the City, viz:

SHORT STREET, between Mulberry street and its northwestern termination.
MECHANICS' ALLEY.

SECOND STREET, between Main-cross street and Georgetown road.
SECOND STREET, between Main-cross and Mulberry streets.

MAIN-CROSS, between Water and Maxwell streets.
UPPER, between Short and Second streets—[sidewalks only].

MARKET, between 2d and 3d streets.
CHURCH ALLEY, between Mulberry and Upper streets.

MILL, between 2d and 3d streets.
WATER, between Mulberry and Main-cross streets.

MAIN-CROSS, between Short and 2d streets—[sidewalks only].
HIGLI, between Mulberry and Upper streets.

HIGLI, between Mulberry and Rose or Vauvelt streets.
MAIN, between Walnut street, and the line between Samuel Reid and the heirs of Robert Mesowen, dec'd.

A CHART exhibiting the grade of each of the streets, with a detail of the manner in which the work is to be executed, can be seen upon application at the office of the Clerk of the City, who will also make known the terms of payment. The proposals must contain the names of such person or persons as the contractors proposing for the work will offer as security for their faithful performance. Individual holders whose lots front on any of the streets or alleys aforesaid, required to be graded and paved, who prefer making their own contracts, will make it known to the Mayor and Council, on or before the 12th day of May next, in order to be informed of the manner in which the work is required to be done, and that their contracts may be incorporated in the general plan, that the work may progress at the same time, and be done in uniformity.

J. E. DAVIS, Mayor.
W. PONDREY, Secy.
T. K. LAYTON, Committee of the Council.
J. O. HARRISON, do.

Lexington, April 22, 1835.—16-4f

\$20 REWARD.
THE Subscriber had stolen from him on Thursday night last, A SORREL STUD COIT, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, with two or three white feet, and has been shod and one of his shoes before is off. He is of the Kosciusko stock, and resembles the breed—his make is long, with an injury or song on one of his thighs which would prevent him from going far at this time. I will reward any person liberally who will restore the horse, and give \$30 for the apprehension of the thief.
JNO. TRIMBLE.
Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-3t

A STRAY MARE.
WAS left at my stable some months since, by a gentleman, who said he would leave and call for her soon. As I have never seen him, or heard of him since, he, or the owner, is notified that unless he calls in ten days, proves property and pays charges, she will be sold at public sale to pay expenses.
WM. H. GARNETT,
Lexington, April 25.—16-3t Water street.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS for 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles; all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.
JAS. C. McKINNEY.
Lexington, April 17, 1835.—15-3m
N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.

NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the Markhouse, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of
FRESH TEAS, GROCERIES, &c.
which will continue to keep for sale all articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will bring to Country Produce, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.
JOHN F. THOMPSON.
Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-4f

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their SPRING supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.
J. TILFORD & Co.
No. 49, Main street.

N. B. A LARGE supply of Ingrain and Venetian CARPETS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.
J. T. & Co.
Lexington, March 28, 1835.—14-6w

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENWARE EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening a great variety of FINE AND COMMON WARE of every description. The public are so well informed of their Establishment, that it is only necessary to say, they always intend to keep on hand an assortment superior to any in the Western States, and to refer to the *Eastern City*. Persons commencing housekeeping, tavern-keepers and others will find it to their advantage to call, as they can also be furnished with Japanese, Britannia, and Plated Ware, viz: Waiters, Tea Trays, Brass and Plated Castors, Candle sticks, Snuffers and Trays; LAMPS of various kind, and many other articles, useful and ornamental.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, March 28, 1835.—12-4f

LOTS FOR SALE IN A NEW TOWN CALLED MIDWAY, ON THE RAILROAD.

A BEAUTIFUL site for a Town in Woodford county, has been laid off into Lots by the Railroad Company. The tract of land was lately owned by Colonel Francisco, and lies on a permanent stream of water, called Lee's Branch, about midway between Lexington and Frankfort, and equidistant between Versailles and Georgetown—the public road to and from the latter towns, crosses the Railroad through the tract at right angles. Lots in this town will be offered for sale at auction, on the 2d day of May, under the superintendence of a Committee of the Board; one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in equal payments at one and two years credit. The position is deemed the most eligible on the line of road for the transaction of business of every kind, and it is believed that mechanics and manufacturers will at once perceive the peculiar advantages which it combines. It cannot fail to attract the attention of a sufficient number of persons to make it at once a respectable and flourishing country village, and in the course of a few years, perhaps, one of the largest inland towns in the State. The neighborhood is composed of wealthy and enterprising farmers, and the tract of country is unsurpassed in fertility.

A plan of MIDWAY may be seen at the Office of the Company in Lexington. Part of the lots only will be sold. By order,
A. S. TROTTER, Treas'r.

April 7, 1835.—14-3t

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1835.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Agent Mr. THOMAS SMITH, will be ready to start out in a few days with our accounts—we sincerely hope our Subscribers will be ready to meet these demands. Small as they are, separately, they amount to something in the aggregate, and of importance to us. We give this notice merely because it is inattention in those who neglect it, while it is calculated to embarrass us. The second year of the present proprietor will expire in October next—those paying or remitting \$5 will be credited for two years.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr. has been announced a candidate to represent Fayette county, in the next House of Representatives.

The Hon. CHILTON ALLEN, is announced for re-election to Congress from this District.

LAWRENCE.—The trial of Lawrence, who attempted to take the life of the President, took place last week, and he has been acquitted on the ground of his being insane.

The Boston Statesman says the Whigs of Connecticut are gloriously paddled to the upper landing of Salt River!

ELIJAH HISE, Esq. is a candidate for Congress to represent the counties of Logan, Todd, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Warren, and Edmonson.

The Republicans of New York have appointed an able delegation to represent them in the National Convention.

Wm. G. HAUN Esq. of Augusta Geo. has purchased Bertrand Jr. for \$8000. He is not to be trained this year.

The Jackson majority in Connecticut falls but little short of THREE THOUSAND!

We regret to perceive that Mr. CABLE, the zealous editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, printed at New Lisbon, has been compelled to give it up, on account of his embarrassments. We fear that his loss will be seriously felt by the party, although the paper has passed into safe hands. Twelve months ago Mr. Cable was independent—the villain of an incendiary ruined him in an hour.

One of the artifices practiced by Judge Underwood to drive Tompkins from the track to which he had an indisputable title, was to get his brother-in-law in Barren county, Mr. Gorin, a leading Clay man there, to seek a quarrel with young Tompkins, and then announce himself a candidate for Congress, knowing that Tompkins would not run again at the cost of dividing his party. The manoeuvre succeeded—after they frightened Tompkins, off, Gorin declined as was expected, and then "Smooth and Easy" took the field regularly. Some of the friends of Tompkins are so disgusted with the Judge that they will not support him.

GREEN RIVER.

A friend writes to us from Tompkins' district, that there is scarcely a doubt but a majority of the votes of the district are favorable to the election of Mr. Hise to Congress—but doubts whether the majority can be made to appear on the poll books. He says the county Courts, Sheriffs, Judges, lawyers, tape vendors, and constables will be all against us—and all that audacity, lying, and misrepresentation can do, will be employed. Nevertheless Hise is an overmatch for "Smooth and Easy," and his supporters calculate to elect him.

If the party opposed to Letcher in the fifth Congressional District unite on G. W. Brown for Congress, he could secure a majority of eleven hundred votes, in the three counties Jessamine, Mercer and Anderson, which would overbalance any majorities that Dusty Bob could get in Lincoln and Garrard.

VIRGINIA.

The intelligence from Virginia confirms us in the belief that the Administration party will show increased strength in that state, both in Congress and in the State legislature. The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 14th, thus reports the progress of the election:

"So far, the result of the Campaign, from its commencement to this moment, stands as follows:

"The Republicans have carried (including Pocahontas, from which we have no authentic accounts) 14 delegates.

The Whigs have carried 9.

We have gained 3, viz: Nottoway, Henrico, and 1 in Frederick.

And the Whigs 3, viz: in Albemarle, and 1 in Rockbridge.

We have given them Albemarle in the above estimate—but, from all accounts we have received, they will lose both the seats in the Legislature.

MR. CLAY RUSTICATING.

Some ludicrous and amusing details have been furnished us of Mr. Clay's trip to the 5th Congressional district, for the avowed purpose of recreation, &c.—but every one knew his object to be to dissolve Dusty Bob Letcher from his numberless promises not to be a candidate for Congress. Judging from the suddenness of the *legira* from the 5th district, and his demeanor at Nicholasville, we are lead to believe that Mr. Clay's mission failed. While the Prince was in Jessamine, he made one of those manifestations of temper, which ought fearfully to admonish him that his desperation grows with the decline of his fortunes. Meeting in the streets of Nicholasville with Geo. W. Brown, Esq. one of the candidates of the party for Congress, he most arrogantly and superciliously took the gentleman to task for daring to aspire in the district of Robert P. Letcher! We understand that Mr. Clay's menace had but little effect, and that Mr. Letcher will be successfully resisted!

Our correspondent at Lancaster thus hits off the Garrard part of the farce.

"LANCASTER, Ky. 16th April, 1835.

"Dear Sir:—The honorable H. Clay is at this time in our town, and has been in the county since the evening of the 15th.

"R. P. Letcher appeared on the public square on the morning of the 16th inst. on horseback and announced to his minions that H. Clay was to meet him at the mouth of Sugar creek on that day, he succeeded in getting some eight or ten of his devotees to accompany him to the mouth of said creek, about eight miles North of this place, where Bob met H. Clay, and encamped for the night; this morning they arrived in our town without the sound of cannon—these was something remarkable in their conduct when they entered the town, it was reasonable to suppose that Mr. Letcher would have escorted his friend to the Hotel, but instead of this, he tacked square off through the first alley he came to, and went to his own residence; while Mr. Clay, in all his majesty, moved forward to the Hotel, where he now is snug and warm, but surrounded with a greater mass of ignorance than than you would imagine, &c.

"Letcher has endeavored to make the impression that Clay is in bad health, and is travelling to improve it, and selected the mouth of Sugar creek as the most suitable place for recreation, fishing &c., with his little grand son with him; but, who does not know that the honorable Senator has laid aside his dignity as Senator and entered the 5th District for the evident purpose of intriguing, in order to secure Dusty Bob's election. It was amusing to see Bob on yesterday morning in the centre of the square, mustering a set of the completest knaves that ever you saw; a limited acquaintance would leave no marvel, why they were devoted to a man who is distinguished for nothing so much as his hypocrisy and lies. &c."

Chancellor Bibb! How funny it sounds.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The incendiaries of the Bank and of Nullification, have found that all their expedients to destroy the party of the people have failed, are now endeavoring to appeal to Southern prejudices on the subject of slavery, and to draw the old boundary line, the Potomac, between the North and the South. This detestable and anti-national mode of operating is in keeping with the conduct of the wretched instruments of the Bank. Finding public opinion unshaken in the East and the West, and that an union of those states must sustain the republican party, they are driven to the last resource of rallying the South by practices which cannot be regarded otherwise than as criminal. Kentucky would not debate the question with herself, what course to pursue against such a party.

COL. JOHNSON.

The Washington Globe, in a very masterly article, has exposed the intrigues of Mr. Speaker Bell of Tennessee, as connected with the disaffection of Judge White. We have extracted that part of the article which relates to Col. Johnson, as we ourselves have a pretty correct idea of the efforts made and the inducements held forth to that gentleman to obtain the use of his name for a rallying point to the disaffected. But the man whose public life has been a series of sacrifices for the party of the people, and who in a public and splendid career of thirty years had staked every thing, life health and fortune to secure the success of the republican party would play no such ignoble part as that assigned to him by the agitators. Ardent and disinterested from the commencement, he

felt a noble consciousness that he should deserve the esteem and confidence of his political friends to the last.

"What will the public think of the candor and fair-dealing of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, when informed at the time he was making these disclaimers of having interfered to raise opposition to a nomination through a National Convention, he had, by letter, under his own hand, appealed to Col. Johnson to lend himself to this very object. We have before us a letter, written at the time, from a friend in Kentucky, in which the writer thus gives its import: "Mr. B. wants the Colonel to object to a National Convention; and the advice, in the whole letter, is such as would ruin the Col. and the cause: the very same which the worst enemy would give, and yet the friendship of Mr. Bell for Col. Johnson cannot be doubted. I spoke freely before Capt. Fowler of the danger of such advice, and it was admitted by both the Col. and Capt. Fowler."

We can safely vouch for the truth of the statement contained in this letter, but we doubt exceedingly the benevolent conclusion of the writer, as to the sincerity "of the friendship of Mr. Bell for Col. Johnson." Col. Johnson was one of those who, confiding in Mr. Bell's professions of fidelity to the party, had contributed mainly to his election as Speaker, and here we find the Speaker attempting to divide Col. Johnson from the party—to throw him and his friends upon the opposition, by using his name for the Presidency, and against a nomination by a National Convention. And thus, doubtless for the purpose of embodying sufficient opposition strength in the House to carry him as Speaker against the Administration. Mr. Bell's design shows, evidently a willingness to sacrifice a friend who had served him, to subserve his own purposes, and we strongly suspect, that it was a part of his understanding with the Whigs in the House, who united in his support, that he should endeavor to increase their forces by making a division among those with whom he had before acted.

However this may be, it is certain, after the failure of Mr. Bell's attempt on Col. Johnson, who nobly disdained to lend his well-earned popularity to dissolve the Democratic strength which had supported him through life, and which his whole life had been devoted to support, he resolved to renew the effort in regard to Judge White which had failed at Nashville. It was accomplished, as we have seen, on the last day of the last year, through the medium of a caucus of eleven members of the Tennessee Delegation, under the advice of Mr. Bell, who made a speech on the occasion.

Gov. Cass.—The "Georgia Constitutionalist" asks with reference to the next Presidency:

"Whom could the party nominate, with the view of concentrating the electoral votes of the colleges? We are inclined to believe that the selection of Lewis Cass, the present Secretary of War, would unite the party, and produce the desired concentration of the votes within the gift of the Republican party. Governor Cass was born in the North, but made Ohio his residence, until he was appointed Governor of Michigan Territory. During the last war, and in the administration of the Territorial government of Michigan, he has displayed talents of a superior order, and shown himself to be a man of sterling integrity, and qualified to fill any office to which his fellow-citizens may call him. Governor Cass would be very acceptable to the northern section of the Union; he would be equally so to the western States, and certainly the south cannot have any objection to him. Georgia in particular would not doubt give her votes to the man who has so ably defended the cause she has pursued in regard to her Indian population, and who has so mainly contributed in giving a favorable direction to public opinion, when it was so much needed, in the controversy we had to sustain with the Federal Government, respecting the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Territory occupied by the Indians.

In any event it will be sound policy for the republican party to concentrate on one candidate, if it is desired that the electoral colleges should choose the President, and that the choice should not devolve on the House of Representatives.

EXTRA GLOBE.

The enterprising publishers of the Globe, Messrs. Blair & Rives have issued proposals to publish an extra, (weekly,) for six months, to commence with the proceedings of the National Convention at the moderate price of \$1. The distinguished and fearless manner with which this paper has vindicated the men and principles of the Republican party, cannot fail to obtain for it the most extensive circulation. We have subjoined a part of their able address to the public.

"We do not believe, however, that the Bank party look to the election of Judge White. They look to him merely as the means of defeating the success of the nomination made by the Democracy of the Union at the National Convention, and bringing the election into the House. They have already taken care, by bringing Mr. Webster forward in New England, and General Harrison in the West, that the Bank Whigs north of the Potomac and Ohio shall not be disbanded. At the appointed time, Mr. Clay, who has the absolute confidence and control of the National Republican party, will supplant both these gentlemen—neither of whom, if inclined, could for a moment resist the will of the disciplined Bank

aristocracy. And if Judge White can carry off the South, Mr. Clay will come into the House as the real competitor for the Chief Magistracy, against the candidate of the Democracy. And what would be the result? Taking the present attitude of the representation of the several States towards the Administration as the criterion, we find that in Ohio, although that great State has uniformly supported the President, yet, by management in the districts, a majority of its Representatives are in the opposition. Missouri, Louisiana, and Virginia, are in the same condition. Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, Kentucky, Delaware, were all decisively against the Administration as represented in the last Congress; and Mississippi and Rhode Island were equally divided. Here are thirteen States, to each of which the coalition look confidently for a vote against the nominee of the National Convention, in the event of the election coming to the House. And in addition to these, the schisms anticipated in the Republican ranks by the influence of Judge White and Mr. Bell in Tennessee, of Judge White and Senator Mangum in North Carolina—of Judge White, Senator Moore, and the Nullifiers, in Alabama,—are relied upon to return a majority of the Representatives from the States to the next Congress, hostile to the nominee of the National Convention.—With the powers of intrigue justly ascribable to Mr. Clay and the present Speaker of the House, aided by the influence of the Bank and the new Southern Coalition, (notoriously swarming the right of instruction,) none can hesitate to believe, that if the contest should be again brought to the House, the will of a majority of the People would be again defeated, and the power of the Aristocracy re-established in the Government.

To prevent such a result, the Democracy of the United States long since indicated, in primary meetings of the people, and through their immediate Representatives in many of the State Legislatures, the intention of producing concert of action through the instrumentality of a National Convention. This resort is in the very spirit of our institutions. Concert among the colonies, in the achievement of our liberties, was brought about in this way. Our first Congress was the offspring of Republican principles, which, operating through primary meetings and State assemblies, at last assumed an organized form, in the ablest body of patriots and statesmen that ever met in convention. Our glorious constitution obtained its birth, and received its sanction, through Representatives voluntarily chosen by the People for that purpose. That our Government should be maintained in the way it was created, seems perfectly natural. If those who would preserve its principles by a fair interpretation of its powers, and a just administration, should, by distraction among themselves, transfer the control from the majority to the minority, a revolution would, in effect, be accomplished. It would be the Government of the few—not of the many. A sense of the mischief which must ensue from thus inverting the principles of our institutions, in their practical operation first introduced the Congressional caucus as a mode of nomination to produce concert in the election of a Chief Magistrate, among the majority concurring in the general principles on which the administration should be conducted. But this was itself an inversion of authority. It was the agent dictating to the principal. Hence the People have taken the duty of nominating, as well as that of electing, into their own hands. They elect delegates in their primary meetings, or State assemblies, to attend a general convention, fully instructed as to the wishes of the constituent bodies, in relation to proposed candidates, and authorized to adopt the nomination which shall have the sanction of the majority in Convention.

It is because this mode of proceeding is in all its tendencies favorable to the power of the People—it is because it baffles the machinations of selfish politicians to divide and conquer them—it is because it continues the movement of government under that influence which gave the original impulse, that all who abhor its principles of equality now denounce the convention. The enemies of Democracy have witnessed, with melancholy foreboding, the success which has hitherto attended the Republican party in Maine, New-Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio—in a word, wherever the system of primary meetings and conventions have been introduced. The People have not only in this way managed their elections to their satisfaction, but by discussing the important measures of State policy in their town and county meetings, and State conventions, have impressed THE PUBLIC GOOD upon almost every page of their of their statutes. The glorious improvements which astonish the traveller in passing through those States—the growing prosperity which pervades every thing—marks the energy and public spirit which is always infused into Governments where the People give the impulse and the direction.

The efficacy of a Convention in producing concert in the Republican ranks in the last election of President and Vice President—its obvious and potent influence in subjecting the selfish views of individuals to the will and wisdom of the great body of the party—tend so necessarily to preserve the Democratic ascendancy in the government, that we cannot doubt but it will be assailed with all the fury which the Aristocracy has reserved for its most formidable antagonist.

For the purpose of meeting the attacks which the opposition of every interest and complexion will make upon the Con-

vention and its commendations, we propose again to issue our cheap publication—the *Extra Globe*—of which we annex a Prospectus. It will be devoted to the cause of the People, and will, we trust, receive, as it has heretofore done, their liberal encouragement. Every exertion will be made, on our part, to deserve it.

From the Indiana Democrat.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Lexington, Ky., March 25, 1835.

"Since the adjournment of Congress political parties are more quiescent here in Kentucky. In fact, if Mr. Clay declines running for the Presidency, I have no doubt but this State would vote for Van Buren and Johnson, if they should be nominated by the National Convention. It is openly said here by some, that Mr. Clay prefers Mr. Van Buren to White, which I believe to be true, which together with the influence of Col. Johnson's friends, would leave no doubt as to the result of Kentucky.

"Democratic friends are organizing in the different States with most commendable industry, and unlimited confidence in the long triumph of the Republican party. Nearly all of the States will be represented in the National Convention; and it is most earnestly recommended that our friends in the West shall keep the same object in view—this State will be ably represented by efficient men, who will attend to it, and Indiana will of course be true to herself and be well represented.

Judge White will no doubt stand, and it is regretted by his best friends, but the worst that can come of it, will be the loss of Tennessee, which we hope to replace by the acquisition of Connecticut and Kentucky.

I think in a few weeks we shall see the democratic flag floating in the capitals of all the States, from Maine to Missouri, inscribed with the names of Van Buren and Johnson."

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

We think there now remains little doubt but this gallant officer and sterling democratic statesman, will receive the nomination of the National Convention as a candidate for the second office in the government. Should he be selected the people will have another opportunity to show that "Republicans are not ungrateful." Col. Johnson has been the faithful and unwearied guardian of his country in the field, and in the councils of the nation. The people are well acquainted with the history of his career as a soldier and statesman—and will not fail to record their approbation at the polls, when the time arrives.—*Dayton (O.) Herald.*

From the Hartford (Connecticut) Times.

A SPLENDID VICTORY.

We publish authentic returns from almost every town in the State. Our friends have all done their duty and done it well. Whiggery is annihilated forever in this State. We shall have an opposition, but it will not be whiggery. Connecticut has taken the first firm step in the next Presidential election, and is united with the democracy of the nation. Should the opposition and others, by any intrigue, throw the next Presidential election into Congress, the vote of this State will not be lost.

Our opponents will not talk of "apathy," for it is the largest vote ever polled in the State. Neither exertions, money, nor means were spared by them; but in vain. The democrats are too many—and too resolute. Such a vote was never given—such a result was never achieved in old Connecticut. The State is redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

Andrew Jackson and his administration will be sustained in the next Congress, by the united and undivided vote of the Connecticut representatives. A change of twelve votes is effected in the House of Representatives, and our Senators will be instructed to do rightly.

We confess ourselves gratified at the successful termination of the election. It is the triumph of principle—of sober, honest conviction, of reason, and of duty. It is a result of which all democrats may be proud, for they have exhibited themselves on this occasion, as true, thinking and independent freemen.

The Hon. T. P. Moore left here a few days since for Pontotoc. He has engaged in the purchase of Mississippi and Arkansas Lands, to a very great extent. He intends to locate his family at La Grango, until he has completed his purchases.—*Men. Gaz.*

VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON.

There is good reason to believe that Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson will be the successful candidates for nomination at the approaching Democratic national convention, to select candidates to be supported by the Democracy, for the highest offices in their gift, at the next general election. It will be a strong, and highly popular ticket; and will serve still more to dishearten and weaken the present weakened, and heartless, federal party.—*Lexington Patriot.*

The Hon. Mr. KINNARD, from Indiana, the able and efficient representative of the Indianapolis district, passed through this city on Sunday last, on his return to his constituents. This gentleman is, we understand a candidate for re-election; and on behalf of the democracy of our country, we wish him success.—*Cin. Rep.*

We are requested to say that the editor of the Spirit of Times has received a letter from the Secretary of the South Carolina Jockey Club, but too late for insertion in that paper of to-day, in which it is stated that the friends of Argyle have challenged the owners of Shark, to run a match of four mile heats for \$5,000 to \$10,000.

To the Electors of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Powhatan, Nottoway, Chesterfield, Goochland and Amelia.

Gentlemen:—The result of the two elections which have taken place in the District, confirming other indications, leaves me no doubt that a majority of you condemn the course I have pursued as your Representative, on the important questions which are at present agitating the public mind—I could not expect in these circumstances, to obtain the suffrages of this portion of you for re-election, and ought not to desire it if I could, as nothing could induce me to renounce, or qualify in any manner, the opinions that divide us. It only remains for me, therefore, to announce to you my withdrawal from a further prosecution of the canvass, which it is the purpose of this brief address to do.

Having held, for so long a period the place of your Representative, it has been my earnest wish, to be enabled before my separation from it, to give some decisive evidence that I have not been wholly undeserving of the trust. This wish I must see the frankness to tell you, that I think I have accomplished, in the conduct which has incurred the disapproval of so many of you; the manifestation that I would abide inflexibly by my sense (however it might be mistaken) of what I owed to the Constitution of my country, even at the expense of your favor.

I tender you gentlemen, in taking this final leave the proper acknowledgments for your past confidence.

Your obt. servant, &c.

WM. S. ARCHER.

From the Globe.

GOVERNOR POPE.

This gentleman, who was in effect expelled from Kentucky by Mr. Clay's persecutions, is now, with a sort of mock sympathy, represented by the Lexington Reporter, as suffering proscription. It says:

"We noticed some time since, that Mr. FULTON had been appointed Governor of the Territory of Arkansas. The simple announcement of the fact by the Government Official newspaper, implies that the late Governor JONAS POPE, had been superseded."

Mr. Clay's organ then goes on to argue, that Mr. Pope has been superseded because he wrote a letter to the President in favor of the Bank of the United States. It is true Governor Pope did write a letter to the President, which prevented his re-nomination as Governor of Arkansas. He wrote to the President that it was not convenient for him to continue at the seat of the Government of Arkansas, and desired that when his term of office expired, he might not be re-nominated. The President complied with his request.

Never satisfied.—The fire is never satisfied with wood, the ocean with rivers, death with mankind, nor a coquette with lovers.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, April 22.—Barren has declined this week—hog-round, from 61 to 7—store, 72 to 8. Hugging 30, Rye 13 cents. Mackerel has advanced to \$10 a 10 50, \$9 a 9 50 \$8 a 8 50, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Molasses, 40 cents per gal. Whiskey, 31 1/2 cts. from wagons. Tobacco, Lard, Flour and Coffee, at former prices.

—We have been requested to state that Bishop ALEXANDER CAMPBELL will not preach in this City to-day, as stated in our last week's paper. He will preach in the College Chapel to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.—*Observer & Reporter.*

DIED.—In this place on Friday last of a Bilious Pleurisy, Dr. Jas. P. BRIDGES.

We learn that Dr. Bridges was returning from Lexington, Ky., (where he had attended the Medical School, and had graduated,) to the State of Mississippi where he resided. Drs. Christian and Sappington were called in who managed the case with much ability, but owing to the advanced state of the disease when he arrived here, it was beyond remedy.

Memphis Gazette.

—At his residence in this county, on Sunday evening last, the Rev. John Taylor, of the Baptist Church, an old and faithful Minister of the Gospel.—[*Frankfort Commonwealth.*]

—In this county, on Thursday night last, Mr. THOMAS OTTEN.

Communicated.

—In Baltimore, on the 14th inst. Miss BETSY THOMPSON SCOTT, daughter of M. T. Scott, Esq. of this city, aged 22 years.—This amiable and interesting young lady had, a few days before her death, returned from Rio Janeiro, which place she had visited with a hope of restoring her health, but her days were numbered—her disease (pulmonary) increased, and her Heavenly father took her to himself. She has left an affectionate father, sisters and brothers, and numerous friends and acquaintances to lament her early death—their loss is her everlasting gain.—*Observer & Reporter.*

BLUE LICK WATER.

A FEW Barrels received of this day, at Bradford's Auction Store; where the article will be constantly kept during the season. Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-31

DR. SAM'L C. TROTTER.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. His office is on the north east side of the Courthouse, in the house recently occupied as a Law office by R. H. Chinn, Esq., where he may be always found ready to attend to calls, day or night.

March 25—12-1

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, pronounced at the March term of said court, I will as Commissioner, on the 30th day of April next at the Court house sell to the highest bidder, 31 ACRES OF LAND situate in the county of Fayette on the Tates' creek road, about 4 miles from Lexington, for cash in hand.

SAM'L TAU, Com'r.

April 26, 1835.—14-31

